

# A NEW AND ACCVRATE MAP

truest Descript

## WITH BRIEFE AND MOST PLAIN

The Description and use of the Figure with the twelve Signes shewing the Theoricke of the Sunne on the left hand of these two Hemispheres.



The outward circle of this Figure is divided into 365 dayes equall and alowing unto each moneth his proportion of dayes, as January 31, February 28, March 31, April 30 &c.

The inward circle is divided into 360 Degrees, giving unto each Signe 30 degrees, the Semidiameter of the twelve Moneths is supposed to be divided into 60 parts, from which center is supposed another center to be two deg. 9 minutes of the said 60 parts, according to *Tibio Brabbe*, who m. keth the place or point of the Sunnes *Apogee*, to be in the 6. degree of *Cancer*, in this age of the world. The *Apogee* of the Sun is that point in which when the Sunne commeth unto, hee is in his slowest motion, or furthest distant from the Earth, that is to say, June 17. then the Sunne shall be in the sixth degree of *Cancer*, the *Perigeum* of the Sunne, shall be when it commeth into the sixth degree of *Capricorne*, being opposite to the sixth degree of *Cancer*. The second moveable part is divided into 29 dayes and one halfe, which doth shew the age of the Moone. The next Circle is divided into 24 Hours, and each hour into foure Quarters, each quarter into three parts, each part being five minutes.

The use of this Figure may be this.

First, the day of the Moneth being given to find the place of the Sunne in the Zodiack, or the place of the Sun being given to find the day of the moneth: Take the Index of the Sunne and bring it to the day of the moneth, sheweth the place of the Sun in the Zodiack of the 12 Signes. Example, April 14. the place of the Sunne will be found to be in the fourth degree of *Arius*.

Secondly, the day of the Change or New Moone being given to finde the age of the Moone, the signe and degree shee posselleth in the Zodiack, the time of her comming to the South, and time of full Sea or high water in any Haven, knowing the time of the Changes or full Moone after this manner.

In some Almanack (or by the Expæct) find the day of the change of the Moone going before the day that yee desire; and so many dayes after the Change so many dayes old is the Moone.

First bring the Index of *Sel* or the Sunne to the day of the moneth, and there stay it. Secondly, bring the Index of the Moone, to the age of the Moone, and it sheweth the signe and degree that she posselleth in the Zodiack, the hour and minute under the age, is the time of her comming to the South.

Thirdly, to finde the time of high water.

In the Table following find the name of the Port or Haven, and the hour and minute against that Haven is the hour and minute that yee shall adde to the time of the Moones comming to South, is the time of hig hwater in the said place.

A Tide Table shewing the times of full Sea in the principall Havens in England, or neare about thererunto.

Names of the Havens.	H. M. Points of the Compasse.
Quinborom, Southam, Portsmouth.	c o South. North.
Redban, Aberdeen.	o 45 S. W. b. W. N.E. b. E.
Grave end, the Downes.	1 30 S. S. W. N.N. E.
Dundee, S. Andrewes, Silli.	2 15 S. W. b. S. N.E. b. N.
London, Tin mouth, Harlepoole,	3 o South West. N. East.
Barwick, Ostend, Fount.	3 45 S. W. b. W. N.E. b. N.
Frith, Lith, Duubar, Narbo.	4 30 W. S. W. E. N. E.
Faymouth, Gernsey, Lizard.	5 15 W. b. S. E. b. N.
Foy, Lin, Humber, Way, Dartmouth, or Plymouth, Antwerp.	6 o East. West.
Bristol, Laxion, Foulness.	6 45 E. b. S. W. b. N.
Milford and Bridgewater, Texel.	7 30 E. S. E. W. N. W.
Portland, Peter-port, Hage.	8 15 S. E. b. E. N. W. b. W.
Orkney, Poole, Orwel, Shelens.	9 o South East. North W.
Depe, Lux, Lenoyes, Needles,	9 45 S. E. b. S. N. W. b. N.
Polyx, Dover, Harrich, Yarmou.	10 30 S. S. E. N. N. W.
Callis, Rye, Winchelsey, Galsbo.	11 15 S. b. E. N. b. W.

The use of this Table.

Add the hours and minutes right against each Haven, to the Moones comming to the South, and the whole result will be the time of the Tide or high water. By this Table you may see in what point of the Compasse the Moone is in at the time of the Tide or full Sea.

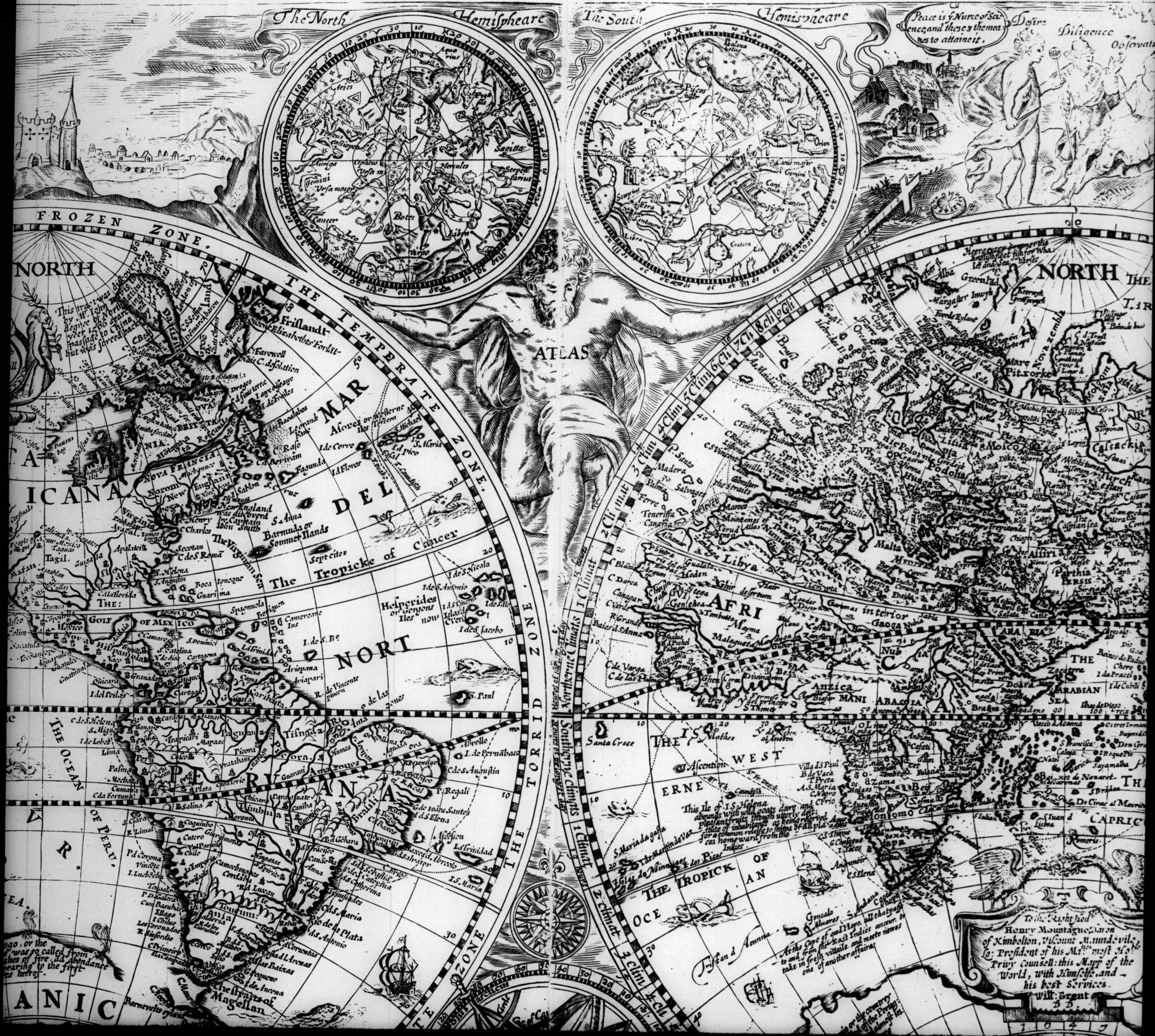


# E MAP OF THE WORLD DRAWNE A

truest Descriptions, latest Discoveries, and best Observations, that have beeene made by English, or Strangers.

## MOST PLAINE NOTES UPON THE WHOLE BODY OF COSM FOR THE EASIE VNDERSTANDING THEREOF

Pleasant and usefull for all such as desire to know further than of their owne Home.



# RAWNE ACCORDING TO THE BODY OF COSMOGRAPHIE.

y English, or Strangers.

OF



When the Sunne and Moone are opposite one to the other diametrallly, and the Earth in the very midst between both: that is, when a right line drawne from the center to the Sun to the center of the Moon, passeth through the center of the Earth: For the body of the Earth being thick and not transparent, casting his shadow to that point which is opposite of the place of the Sun, will not suffer the Moon to receive any light from the Sun, from whom she alwaies borroweth her light: And note, that every time she is at the full, she is opposite to the Sunne, and yet the Earth is not at every such full diametrallly betwixt her & the Sun, for then she should be eclipsed at every full, which indeed cannot be, unlesle she be either in the head or talle of the Dragon.

Now the Moone is eclipsed in part, when the Sun, the Earth, and the Moone, be mett in one selfe diametrall line, but the Moone is declining either on the one side or on the other.

But note that eclipses of the Moone may be universall, because the Earth is far bigger than the Moone, and thereby able to shadow her whole body,

#### The manner of the Sunnes Eclipse.

The Eclipse of the Sunne is shewed by that figure at the foot of Asia, against your right hand, and happeneth

When the Moone is betwixt the sunne and the Earth which chanceth in a Conjunction or new of the Moone: and yet not in every Conjunction, but when it falleth either in the head or talle of the Dragon, which may chance (as is said before) either totally, or in part; totally, in respect of those parts of the Earth whereon the shadow directly falleth. For sith the Moone is far lese than the Earth, she cannot shadow all the Earth, and therefore the eclipse of the sun cannot be universall but yet to some part of the Earth it may be totally, to iorne partly, and to others nothing at all; as may appear by the aforesaid Figure.

#### Of the Firmament and Constellations.

The two Hemispheres in the middle above; filled with Figures of men, beasts, fishes, and the like emboss'd with starres, doe represent the face of the Firmament or Orbe of the fixed starres (those that appear every night) which were by ancient Astronomers divided into and distinguished by certain Constellations, and each of these is knowne by a proper name; Of these Constellations, the number (according to the ancient account) is 48, that are divided into three parts:

- 1 Northerne
- 2 Zodiacke
- 3 Southerne

The Northerne Constellations consist of 33 2. starres.

The Zodiacke Constellations, which be also called the twelve signes, consist of 280 starres.

The Southerne Constellations, containe 293 starres,

Some of cheſte Constellations, consist of more, ſome of fewer starres, according to their greatneſſe or ſmalneſſe,

Besides these there are 105 starres that are exempt out of all the Constellations: ſo that the number of starres ſet upon both Hemispheres are 1025, and diuersoſ them have proper Names.

But here is to be understood, that all the starres in Heaven are not numbered, nor canot, for that diuers of them are ſo ſmall; but theſe 1025 are the principalleſt amongſt them, and all that have yet ever beeene accounted of.

The two first parts of all, that is, the Northerne and Zodiack Constellations are contained in that part right againſt your left hand, and placed over a piece of America; The laſt, that is, the Southerne, is comprehended in that other Hemisphere on your righthand, and over the European Sea,

#### Of the Figure of the heavenly Orbis and Elements.

The whole world is divided into two parts, viz. Elementall, and Etheriall or Coeleſtiall parts.

The Elementall part is four-fold; viz. Earth, Water, Ayre, Fire, as may be ſeen in that round Figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmoſt and middlemoſt circle containing Earth and Water intermixed together; The next, the three Regions of the Aire: and immediately above that Orbe, is the Element of Fire; all which you may eaſily diſcern by their ſeverall names in their proper places.

The Etheriall or Coeleſtiall parts doe compaſſe the Elementall part: and containe the ten upper Sphæres, viz., 1 the Moone, 2 Mercury, 3 Venus, 4 Sol, 5 Mars, 6 Jupiter, 7 Saturne, 8 the Starry firmament, 9 the Chriftaline heaven, having no stars at all; the 10 is the Primum mobile, or firſt Mover, containing all the rest within it; and moving from the Eaſt to the West carrieth about with it in violence all the other Sphæres.

The reſt of the Sphæres have contrary motions, every one in

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Frith, Litb, Dubbar, Narbo.	4 30 W. S. W.
Faymouth, Gernsey, Lizard.	5 15 W. b. S.
Foy, Lin, Humber, Way, Dart-mouth, or Plimouth, Antwerp.	6 o East. West.
Bristol, Lanion, Foulness.	6 45 E. b. S.
Milford and Bridgewater, Texel.	7 30 E. S. E.
Portland, Peter-port, Hage.	8 15 S. E. b. E.
Orkney, Poole, Orwel, Shetens.	9 o South East.
Deepe, Lux, Lenoyes, Needles,	9 45 S. E. b. S.
Belyn, Dover, Harrish Yarmou.	10 30 S. S. E.
Callis, Rye, Winehelsy, Calsho.	11 15 S. b. E.

The use of this Table.

At the hours and minutes right against each Haven, to the Moones comming to the South, and the whole result will be the time of the Tide or high water. By this Table you may see in what point of the Compasse the Moone is in at the time of the Tide or full Sea.

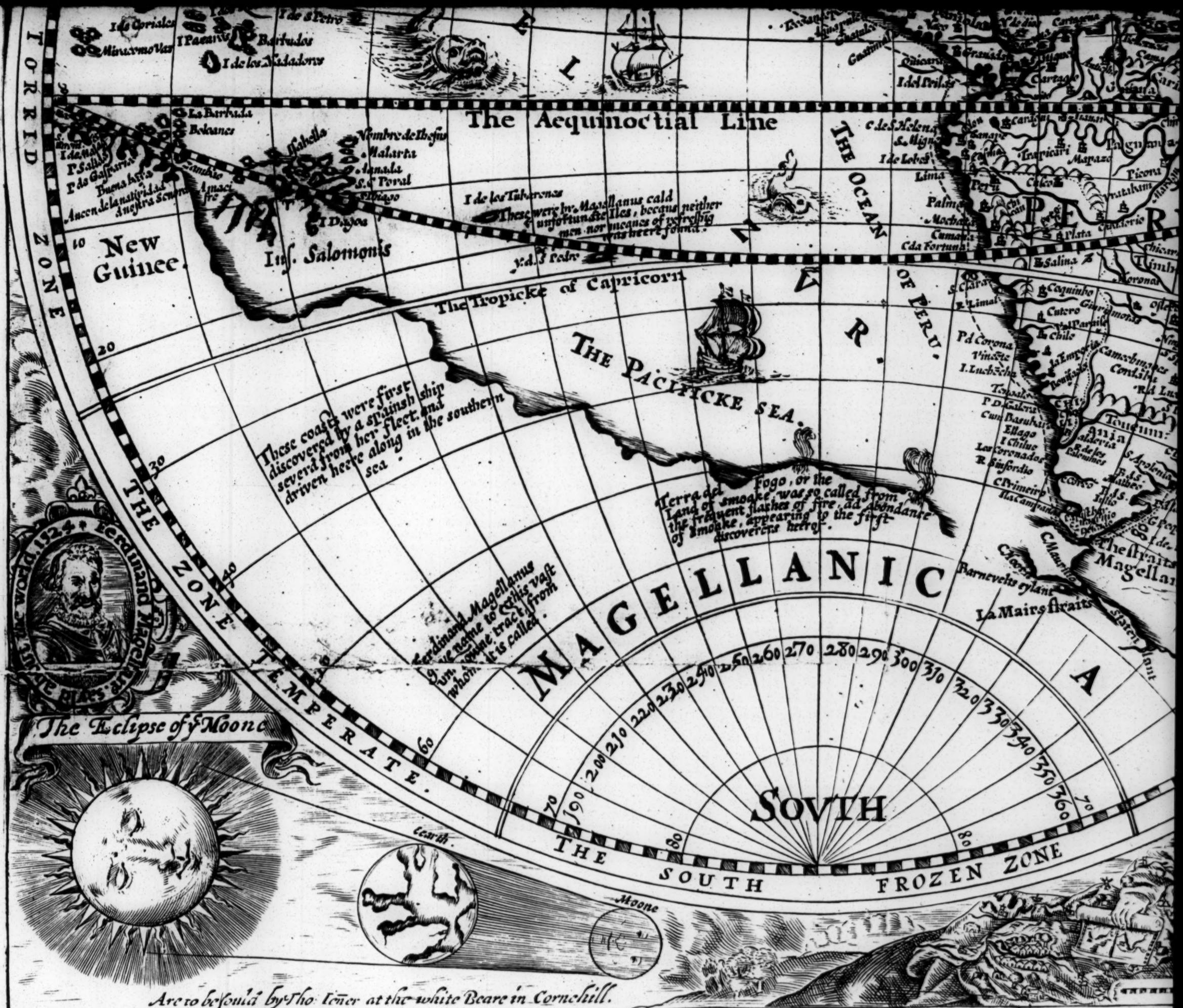
Of blazing Starres.

**R**azing Starres or Comers are flames drawne into the higher ayre, which come out of long quietnesse in the ayre. They signifie corruption in the ayre to follow; They are either signes of warres and death, or tokens of earthquakes, and dearth of Corne. In the year 1618. there happened a fearefull blazing Starre from the 18 of November to the 16 of December following: It was seene all over Europe; The Countries it passed over, were Nova Guinea, the Ile of Java, Sumatra, Madagascar, Monomotapa Picora, Nombr de Jesus.

The manner of the Moones Eclipse.

**T**He word Eclipse is as much to say as to want light, and to be darkned, or hidden from our sight.

The Moones Eclipse is figured at the foote of America, over against your left hand, which is thus: viz.



## Geographic, and the Principles thereof.

Certaine termes of Land and Water plainly defined and described.



He Terrestriall Globe is defined to be a Spherical body, proportionably composed of Earth and Water: into which two parts it is divided. Whereof the Earth comes first to view; whose parts are

either Real, and the real parts, either Imaginary: Contineints, Islands.

Now a Continent is a great quantity of Land, not interlaced or separated by the Sea; in which many Kingdomes and Principalities are contained; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America, &c.

An Island (called in Latine, *Insel a quasi in solo*) is a part of the earth, environed round with waters; as Britaine, Jaya, S. Laurence Isle, Barmudas.

These againe are subdivided into Peninsula, Istmus, Promontorium.

A Peninsula, is almost an Island; that is, a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water is joyned to the firme Land by some little Istmus: as Poloponnesus, Taurica, Cymbriaca, and Pervana.

An Istmus is a little narrow necke of Land, which joyneth any Peninsula to the Continent; as the Straights of Dariene in Peru, and Corinth in Greece,

Promontorium, is some high Mountaine, which shooteth it selfe into the Sea, the utmost end of which, is called a Cape, as that great Cape of good hope, and Cape Verde in Africa; Cape Comori in Asia, and that of S. Michaels mount in Cornwall; the North Cape up in Norway, and divers other.

There are likewise other reall parts of the Earth; as Mountains, Vallies, Fields, Plaines, Woods, and the like.

The other generall part of the Globe is the Water; which is

1. Oceanus.

2. Mare.

3. Fretum.

4. Sinus.

1. Oceanus, the Ocean, is that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the whole world on every side.

2. Mare, the Sea, is a part of the Ocean; to which wee can-

not come, but through some Straite, as Mare Mediterraneum, Mare Balticum, and the like.

Either fro the adjacent places, as the British Ocean, the Germane Sea, the Atlantick Sea. Or from the first discoverer, as Mare Magellanicum, Davis and Forbiskers straites, &c.

These two take their names, Or from some remarkable accident, as Mare Rubrum, from the red colour of the Sands. Mare Aegaeum, Pontus Euxinus, and the like.

3. Fretum, a Straite, is a part of the Ocean restrained within narrow bounds, and opening a way to the Sea; as the Straits of Gibraltar, Hellefespont, Anian.

4. Sinus, a Creeke, is a crooked shoare, thrusting out as it were two arms to imbrace the lovely presence of the Sea; as Sinus Adriaticus, Sinus Persicus, and Corinthiacus.

To this also belong Rivers, Brookes, and Fountaines, which are engendred of congealed ayre in the earths concavities, and seconde by the Sea-waters, creeping through hidden crannies thereof. Thus much of the Reall parts of the Globe in general.

Of the Circles of this Mappe, and their uses.

**T**he Imaginary parts of the Earth are such, which not being at all in the Earth, must yet be supposed to be so, for the better teaching and learning this Science; and are certaine Circles going about the Earth, answerable to them in Heaven in name.

The Meridian (which comes first to be considered) is a great Circle compassing round the Earth from Pole to Pole; and is that which you see in the circumference of both Planispheres of the Map; and wherein are written the names of the Zones & Climates. This chiefe, first, fixed Meridian passe through the Islands called Azores, according to the ancient Cosmographers; and there are two reasons why they did there begin to reckon the longitude of the Earth:

First, for that at that time there was no Land knowne further to the Westward than that place.

Secondly, under that Meridian the Needle in the Mariners Compasse had no variation, but did point directly North and South.

There be also many Meridians according to the diverse place in which a man lives, the number of them equal to so many points as may be imagined in the Globe; but the usuall setting them knowne to view, is by ten degrees asunder; and are those moreover, adde to that number of 50, so much as London is from

black lines which you see in both Planispheres, running down along from the North to the South Pole.

The use of the Meridian, is to shew the Longitude of any place. Now the longitude of a Region, City or Cape, is the distance of it East from the first great Meridian; and this longitude is measured and numbered in the Equinoctiall line by Meridians from the generall and fixed Meridian, into the East, and containeth the whole compasse of the Earth, viz. 360. degrees

To prove this by example, cast your eye on London, and you shall see it something to the East of the second blacke Meridian; passe downe with that blacke line to the Equinoctiall, and looke as much East there, as London is from that Meridian above, then count the degrees of the Equinoctiall, from the first great Meridian to that place, and that distance is the longitude of London: which you may perceive to be 20. degrees and better: And the like manner of working is to be made for all other places.

That line full of degrees crossing both Planisphere: straight a long in the middle, and dividing the world into two halffes (viz.) North and South halffes; is called the Equinoctiall line, or the Equator; either because it is of equall distaunce from both Poles of the world, or else because the Sunne comming in this Circle makes the dayes & nights throughout the world of like length; which happens upon the 10. or 11. of March, and the 13. or 14. of September. It passes through Abassia or Prester Johns Kingdome, and Manicongo in Africa, through the great Island Sumatra, and the Maldivie Isles of Asia; and in America, through Guiana.

The use of it is to shew the Latitude of any Countrey, City, Promontory, or the like: Now the Latitude is the distaunce of a place toward the South or North, from the Equinoctiall line or middle of the world; and is reckoned and measured upon the Meridian toward either Pole: Those therefore have Northerne latitude that inhabit betweene the Equinoctiall and the North Pole, as they have Southerne latitude that are betweene the same Equator and the South Pole.

Those blacke liner thwarting the blacke Meridians from East to West, are parallels, & are also called Equidistantes, being distant one from another 10. degrees toward both Poles; and are here set downe for the easier counting the latitude of any place from the Equinoctiall: as for the latitude of London; count so many decimall parallels, till you come to the parallel which is neareit London, (you shall find them to be five) then follow that line to the Meridian, and see the figures set therat; they are 50. &

moreover, adde to that number of 50, so much as London is from

ate above that parallel, the shall you finde the latitude of from the Equator toward a halfe: and in the like manner places be sought. Thus make which two the whole earth

The Meridian and Equator led throughout with degrees consists of 60. Minutes, and account, 20. leagues, or three

The great Circle that is drawn to the Tropicke of Cancer, or Capricorne, is the Zodiac and beares on it the Charactars

The uses of it are to shew the body and beames of the Sunne or other in the yeare, and it doth increase (and decrease) the longest and Sunne (which causeth the dayes and lengthen to those in the Circle) shewing the four quarters Autumne, Winter.

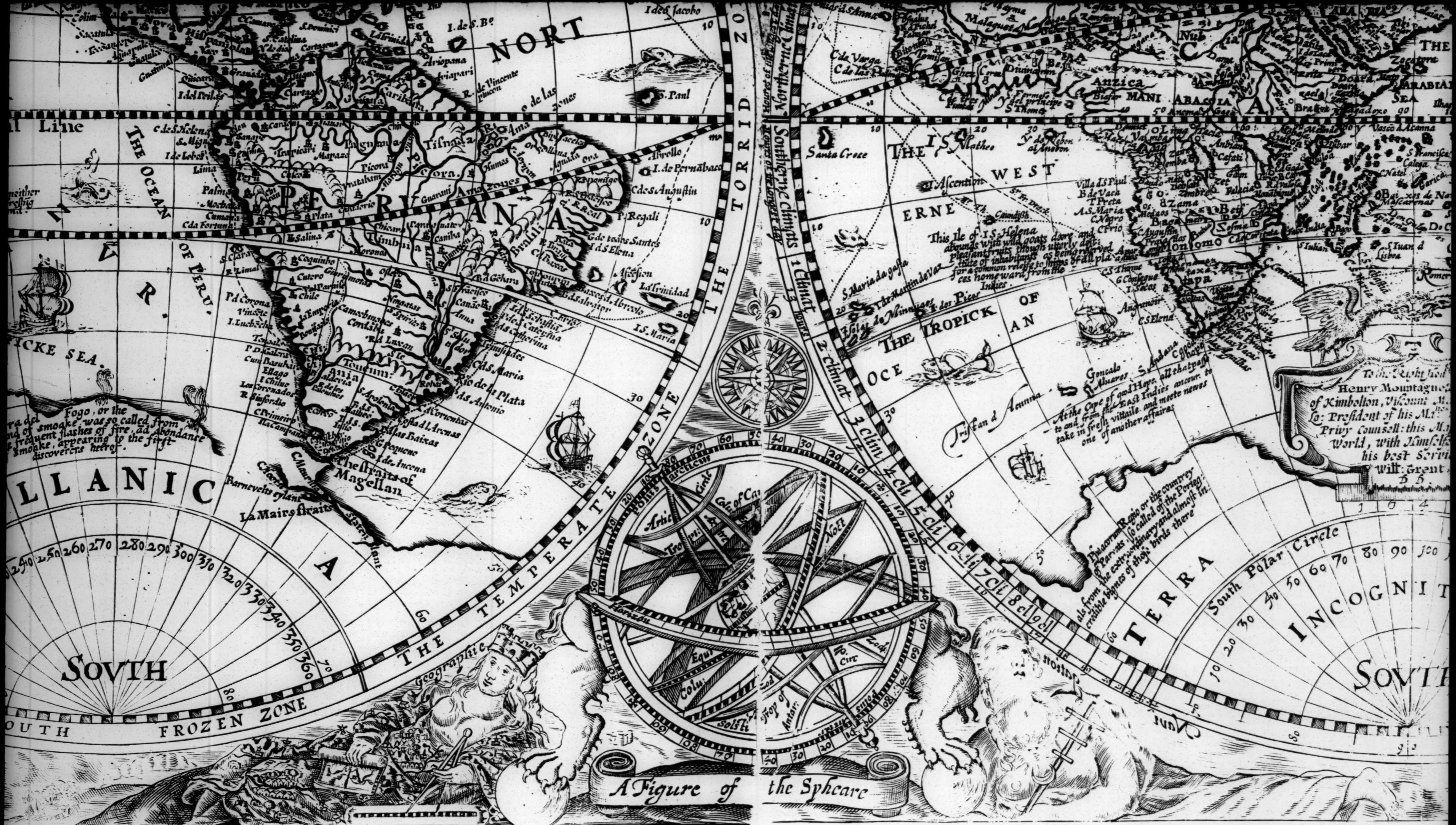
The Tropicke of Cancer, (or Capricorne) is a circle, whose diameter is 23. degrees and a halfe.

It passes through the South Arabia, India, China, Nova Zembla, and the like.

The Tropicke of Capricorne pricorne in the starry heaven passes through the Southern Tropicke from the Equator 23. degrees and a halfe. When Southward, it is our shorter dayes.

This Tropicke passes the Island of Peru, and South coast of the Pacific Ocean.

The Articke, or North pole, 23. degrees and a halfe, from the Equator; but it is 43. degrees.



in both Planispheres, running down  
the South pole.

is to shew the Longitude of any  
place or Region, City or Cape, is the  
distance from Meridian; and this longitude  
is in the Equinoctial line by Aeridians  
communing to the East, and contain-

of the Earth, 50. degrees

Looke your eye on London, and you  
he halfe of the second blacke Meridian,  
achelike to the Equinoctial, and looke  
nd from that Meridian above, then  
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line of equal distance from both Poles  
cauld the Sunne comming in this Circle

throughout the world of like length;  
c. 11. of March, and the 13. or 14.

through Africke or Prester Johns King-  
dom Africa, through the grea Island Su-

iles of Asia, and in America, through

the Latitude of any Countrey, City,

Now the Latitude is the distance of  
north, from the Equinoctial line

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East called Equidistant, being distant  
degrees toward both Poles, and are here

counting the latitude of any place from  
or the Latitude of London; count so many  
you come to the parallel which is neareit  
them to be five) then follow that line to  
the figures set thereat; they are 50.

number of 50. so much as London is 1 tu-

ate above that parallel, the space is one degree and a halfe; thus  
shall you finde the latitude of London (that is, the distance thereof  
from the Equator toward the North Pole) to the 51 degrees and  
a halfe: and in the like manner mut the Latitude of all other  
places be sought. Thus much of Longitude and Latitude, by  
which two the whole earth is reckoned.

The Meridian and Equinoctial, as also the Zodiacke, are fil-  
led throughout with degrees, the number 360. and every degree  
consists of 60. Minutes, and contains, according to our ordinary  
account, 20. leagues, or threescore miles.

The great Circle that is drawn bending bias in one planisphere  
up to the Tropicke of Cancer, in the other downe to the Tropicke  
of Capricorne, is the Zodiacke; it is replenished with degrees,  
and bears on it the Characters of the 12. signes.

The uses of it are to shew over what Countries and people the  
body and beames of the Sunne come perpendicular at some times  
or other in the year, and it shews to all (where the dayes increase  
and decrease) the longest and shortest dayes of the year, for the  
Sunne (which causeth the same) being always in this Circle,  
and therein moving about one degree a day, all the while he is  
comming up from the Tropicke of Capricorne to that of Cancer,  
the dayes increase in the Northerne Climates; but contrariwise  
in his course backe from Cancer to Capricorne, they shorten to  
us, and lengthen to those in the Southerne Climates; and this  
Circle shewes the four quarters of the year; Spring, Summer,  
Autumne, Winter.

The Tropicke of Cancer, (so call'd, or the Celestiall signe Can-  
cer) is a circle, whose distance from the Equinoctial toward  
the North, is 23. degrees and a halfe. When the Sunne is come so  
farre Northward as to touch this Circle, then is our longest day  
in the year.

It passes through the Southermost parts of Barbary & Egypt,  
Arabia, India, China, Nova Hispania, and the Island Cuba.

The Tropicke of Capricorne, (likewise so named of the signe Ca-  
pricorne in the starry heaven) is a circle of like distance at the o-  
ther Tropicke from the Equinoctial Southward, that is 23. de-  
grees and a halfe. When the Sunne is gone downe to the circle  
Southward, it is our shortest day in the whole year.

This Tropicke passes through Monomotapa, Saint Laurence  
Island, Peru, and South coasts of Brasile.

The Arcke, or North polar circle, is distant from the North  
Pole, 23. degrees and a halfe, so much as the Tropicke of Cancer is  
from the Equinoctial; but the distance betwene that Tropicke  
and it, is 43. degrees.

You may see it passe through Island, Norway, Eddia, Mosco-  
vy, Tartary, crosse Davis C-  
oates, and Groeland.  
The Antartick or South  
polar Circle, is distant from the South  
Pole, 23. degrees and a hal-  
fe, so farre as the Tropicke of Capri-  
corne is from the Equinoctial.

This circle passes thro-  
ugh the Equinoctial line only.

Now these four lesser  
Polar circles, doe fitly pa-  
cles, (viz.) the two Tropicks, and  
the Earth into five Zones.

#### The Zones.

A Zone is a space of Earth, contained betweene two of the  
smaller circles, or within the compasse of either polar Circle:  
the name signifies as much as a girdle, by reason that each  
Zone compasseth about the earth in manner of a girdle. Of these  
there be two kinds, one temperate, the other untemperate.

There be two temperate Zones; the one North, the other South.

The North temperate Zone, is that space of Earth contained be-  
tweene the Tropicke of Cancer, and the North polar Circle.

The South temperate Zone, is that space of earth stretched along  
betweene the Tropicke of Capricorne, and the South Polar Cir-  
cle.

They are called temperate Zones, for that the ayre thereof hath  
a farre better and more moderate temperature, and meeter for  
man to inhabit, than the untemperate Zones. The breadth of  
them is 43. degrees piece, which degrees, make either temperate  
Zone to be 2580. English miles broad apiece.

The untemperate Zones are twofold; one exceeding in the ex-  
tremity of heat, the other as much in cold: they have bin thought  
in former times altogether uncharitable, but latter experience  
hath found them more fit for habitation.

The Torrid or burnt Zone (which is the hot untemperate Zone)  
is that space of heaven which you fee contained betweene the  
Tropicke of Cancer, and that of Capricorne. It hath the name  
of Torrid, becasene the Sunne continually passeth therover, and cast-  
ing downe direct rayes, setteth it with a marvellous heate; there-  
by making it not so convenient for the Inhabitants, as the tem-  
perate Zones are. The breadth of this Zone is comprehended be-  
tweene the two Tropicks, and contains 47. degrees, that is of  
English miles 2820.

The frozen Zones are spaces of Earth inclosed within either of  
the Polar circles: of these there are two, one North, the other  
South.

The North fr. zer Zone, is that space of Earth contained within  
the compasse of the North Polar circle. The breadth thereof  
reckoned 23. degrees and a halfe, (viz.) from the Pole it reacheth  
to the Polar circle; which of English miles is 1410.

The South fr. zer Zone, is that space of Earth compassed all a-  
bout with the South Polar circle: It hath the like breadth from  
the South Pole, as the other frozen Zone hath from the North  
Pole; and likewise the number of miles is the same.

They are called frozen Zones, because they (for the most part)  
exceed in cold; and that is caused in regard that the Sunne, for  
a good part of the year, is under the Horizon, and sees them  
not; and when he is come up into their sight, his appearance  
(which is for a pretty long season together) rather comforts  
them, than any vertuall heat proceeding from him; for there th-  
ayre is stuft with thick foggy vapours, and his beames at highe  
fall but very obliquely on them; so that what through his wan-  
and inability to dispel the cold, and the colds force to reinf and  
bearre backe the Suns heate; these Zones remaine almost uninhab-  
itable, and even (as the word is) frozen.

The names of all these, set in the right place of each Zone, you  
shall see in that Meridian going about America and Magellanica.

#### Of the Climats.

In that great Meridian going about Europe, Asia, and Africke  
are described the Climats; Now a Climat is a space of the  
Earth included within the space of two Parallels. The use of  
them is to shew the difference of length, and shortnesse of dayes  
over all the world, as you may see in the midit of every Climat,  
set the number of the hours of the longest day in the year, un-  
der that Climat: the longest day in one Climat, differing halfe  
an hour from the longest in another. So that there are four and  
twenty Climats, consisting of forty eight Parallels, ere the day  
come to be 24. hours in length, which is twelve hours longer  
than the ordinary Equinoctial day is. Now this is to be under-  
stood: Under the Equinoctial line, and 13. degrees, that is 3.

Parallels, on either side thereof, the dayes exceed not the length  
of twelve hours, but after in every Climat increase the length of  
halfe an hour, so that there are numbered (as is said before) 48.  
Parallels, which make 24. Climats, before the dayes become 24.  
hours long; the which length they being growne to, their in-  
crease is then by whole weeks and moneths, till in the fourte and  
twentieth Climat: about the Pole, the day is ful half a year long.

And as it is thus betweene the Equator and North Pole, so is it  
betweene the said Equator and South Pole: wherefore there  
are two sortes of Southern. This is the C-  
ircle through which the  
dayes increase, as the  
Pole, as the  
the 9. in the  
sue only to  
Meriter, the  
Southward: in  
quinoctiall in  
both wayes to  
That there be  
names why  
those of anci-  
be increas to  
but remaine in  
The Earth  
The world  
and make  
shall overship  
Division, etc.

To begin  
to the othe  
Continent her  
1 Spain  
2 France  
3 Italy  
4 Hell  
Neth

The Europe  
Britaine, who  
Ireland, Orcha-  
South, and W  
are Majorca, M  
or Crete, Ce  
et lesse nere in  
Europ: is e  
exceeds not 22  
of it, toward th



stars, according to their greatness or minnes. Besides these there are 1205 stars that are exempt out of all the Constellations: so that the number of stars set upon both Hemispheres are 1205, and divers of them have proper Names.

But here is to be understood, that all the stars in Heaven are not numbered, nor canot, for that divers of them are so small; but these 1205 are the principallest amongst them, and all that have yet ever beene accounted of.

The two first parts of :ll, that is, the Northerne and Zodiac Constellations are contained in that part right against your left hand, and placed over a piece of America; The last, that is, the Southerne, is comprehended in that other Hemisphere on your right hand, and over the European Sea,

#### Of the Figure of the heavenly Orbes and Elements.

The whole world is divided into two parts, viz. Elementall, and Etheriall or Celestiall parts.

The Elementall part is four-fold; viz. Earth, Water, Ayre, Fire, as may be seen in that round Figure of the frame of the heavens and elements one within another; the inmost and middle-most circle containing Earth and Water intermixed together; The next, the three Regions of the Aire: and immediately above that Orbe, is the Element of Fire; all which you may easily discerne by their severall names in their proper places.

The Etheriall or Celestiall parts doe compasse the Elementall part: and containe the ten upper Spheares, viz, 1 the Moone, 2 Mercury, 3 Venus, 4 Sol, 5 Mars, 6 Jupiter, 7 Saturne, 8 the Starry firmament, 9 the Christaline heaven, having no stars at all; the 10 is the Primum mobile, or first Mover, containing all the rest within it; and moving from the East to the West carrieth about with it in violence all the other Spheares.

The rest of the Spheares have contrary motions, every one in his kinde, though far slower than the other: and their motions are contrary, from the West to the East, and so are carried about oftentimes by the first Mover, before they make one perfect revolution in themselves.

The Christaline or ninth Spheare his motion is almost immensible, and is called The trembling Motion, and is performed, according to the opinion of later Astronomers, in 49000 years.

The eight Spheare being the Starry Firmament performeth his motion in 7000 years.

The rest of the Spheares are the seven Planets; each Spheare containeth in it but one starre; wher of the uppermost and slowest is Saturne, which perfecteth his course in thirty years. Jupiter being next under that makes his revolution in twelve years. Mars beneath him, finisheth his course in two years. So passeth through the Zodiacke in 365 days and six hours, which is one whole yeare. Venus ends her course in somewhat more than ayeare. Mercury holds e quall pace with the Sunne. Luna courseth about the Heaven once every eight and twenty dayes.

of Earth contained within  
it. The breadth thereof  
in the Pole it selfe  
is 1410.

the Earth compassed all a  
that the bignesse from  
one hath from the North  
is the same.  
the day (for the most part)  
regard that the Sunne,  
the Horizon, and sees them  
their light, his appearance  
together) rather comforting  
from him; for thereth  
and his beames at night  
hat what through his want  
the colds force to reit and  
remaine almost uninhab-  
ited.

the place of each Zone, you  
America and Magellanica.

Europe, Asia, and Africa  
a Country is a space of the  
two Parallels. The use of  
th, and shortheit of dayes  
the midit of every Climat,  
ongest day in the yeare, un-  
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being growne to, their in-  
oneths, till in the fourte and  
day is ful halfa yeare long.  
tor and North Pole, so is it  
th Pole: wherefore there

are two sorts of Climats, that is, 24 Northerne, and as many Southerne. The Climats Northward are thus named: the first Dia Merces, because the middle parallel thereof passes through the middest of the Inland Iland Merces, in the Continent of Africa; the second is Dia Stenes; the third Dia Alexandriana; the fourth Dia Ebedos; the fift Dia Romes; the sixt Dia Portus; the seventh Dia horribiles; the eight Dia Riphos; the g in Per Diana. The South Climats have the same names, save onely that the word Anti is thereto added; as Anti Dia Merces, the next Anti Dia Stenes, and so along unto the ninth Southward: soher then the ninth Climat on either side th. Aequinoctiall they are not named; but yet the Climats runne on both wayes to the number of 24. as is feene in the Meridian. That there be but nine named; the reasoun is, becunie when these names were given, no more than nine Climats were knowne to thole of ancient times; but since, though the number of them be increast to 24, the rest are not so knowne by proper names, but remaine innominate.

The Division of the Earth, and of the fourte parts thereof.  
The world in later times hath beene divided into the known  
and unknowne: This last, lince obscuritie hides it, silence  
shall overslip it. The knowne branches it selfe into the four-fold  
Division, viz. 1. Europe. 2. Africa. 3. Asia. 4. America.

Europ. To begin with that quarter wherein we live; Europe (as al-  
so the other three) consists of Continent and Ilands. The  
Continent hereof is sharped by the inhabitants of these Countries  
1 Spaine, 5 Germany, 10 Poland,  
2 France, 6 Denmark, 11 Hungary,  
3 Italy, 7 Norway, 12 Dacia,  
4 Belgia, or 8 Sweden, 13 Sclavonia  
Netherland, 9 Muscovia, 14 Greece.

The European Ilands are these: 1. The British Iles, vix. Great  
Britaine, (whose posselors are English, Scots, and Welchmen;) Ireland, Orchades, Hebrides, Scirlings, and other on the East,  
South, and Westerne Coasts. 2. The Mediterranean Iles, which  
are Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicilia, Malta, Candy  
or Crete, Cephalonia, Zant, The Grecian Iles and some other  
of lesse note in the North Seas, Island and Frisland.

Europ is extended in length about 3800 miles, in breadth it  
exceeds not 1200. On the North the frozen Sea beats the bou-  
ds of it, toward the west the Occidental Ocean washeth it, South-

ward it is girt with the Mediterranean Sea, but the Archipelago  
the Euxine Sea, Meotis Palus, and the River Tanais, (now called  
Don) with a line drawne from thence upright Northward, are  
the Easterne limits: the chiefe Rivers hereof are Danubius, the  
Rheine and Vistula.

#### Afria.

Before any thing besid of the Province of Afria, a few of her  
prerogatives shall be related wherof noble her. As I. mans  
creation. 2. The birth of our Saviour, his divine miracles, and  
the worke of our Redemption and Salvacion: 3. The actions  
memorized by the holy Penmen of the Old and New Testament:  
also here were erected the first Monarchies of the Babylonians,  
Alyssrians, Medes and Persians.

#### The Continent of Afria contains these Regions.

1 Natolia,	6 Media,	11 Parthia,
2 Syria,	7 Assyria,	12 Hirca i.a.
3 Palestina,	8 Mesopotamia,	13 Tartaria.
4 Armenia,	9 Persia,	14 Chin.
5 Arabia,	10 Chaldea,	15 India.

The Ilands of Afria are Rhodes and Cyprus in the Mediterranean Sea, in the Orientall Ocean, Japan, the Molucca, the Philippine, Ladrones, Borneo, Giava, Iava, Sumatra, Cetlan, and an infinite number of lesle accvnt.

The length thereof reaches 5200, the breadth 4550 miles, or  
thereabout: It is bounded Northward with the frozen Sea, and  
straits of Anian, all the East along it resists the assaults of the Oci-  
ental Ocean, toward the South, the Indian, Ocean and Arabian  
sea wreake their fury thereon; on the West lies the RedSea and  
that Egyptia Isthmus where it is parted from Africa, but where  
it dis-joynes it selfe from Europe, the Western limits are the E-  
gean and Euxine seas, Palus Meotis, the River Tanais, and a right  
line drawne to the North. The chiefe Rivers are Euphrates, Indus, and Ganges.

#### Africa.

Africa in forme resembles a Pyramis, and is built of these  
Countries on the Continent: 1 Barbary, 2 Numidia, 3 Ly-  
dia, 4 the land of Negros, or Guine, with the adjacent Provin-  
ces, 5 Egypt, 6 Ethiopia or Abessinia, 7 prefer Johns Kingdome,  
7 Congo, 8 Monomotapa.

The Ilands are Zocotara, in the Sea of Arabia, and that of S.  
Lawrence or Madagascar, in the Indian Sea: but in the Atlan-  
ticke Ocean, St. Thomas: the Iles of Cape Verde, Gorgones, or  
Hesperides, the Canaries, the Azores.

Africa runs on in length 4150 miles, and is reckoned 2000  
miles broad, or thereabout. The Easterne limits thereof are the  
Red Sea, and Isthmus of Egypt, where it is severed from Asia:  
on the South continually rages the Southerne Ocean: Westward  
all the Coast is invyned with the violence of the Westerne or  
Atlantike waves: on the North bears the Mediterranean Sea.  
The Rivers of most note, are Nilus and Niger.

#### America.

America or the new World, acknowledgeth a twofold par-  
tition of 1 Mexicana,  
2 Peruana.

America is counted in length from the North pole to the  
Straits of Magellan Southward.

Mexicana is that which containeth the Northerne Tract, com-  
prehending the Nations of 1 Mexico, 2 Quiviro, (in which is  
included Novia Alton,) 3 Nico, 4 Florida, 5 Virginia, 6 New  
England, 7 Nova Francia, 8 Terra de L. brador, or Corterealis,  
9 Norumbegs, 10 Litualland, 11 on the other side of Davis  
Straits Greenland, 12 California.

This part is in compasse 1300 miles, and lookes Eastward up-  
on Mar del Norte, or the Virginian sea: West upon Mar del  
Zur, and the straits of Anian: the Northerne Coasts extend to  
the Pole: Southward it is joyved to Peruana by the isthmus, and  
that but 17. miles broad. The chiefe River herof is Rio St.  
Lawrence, or the River of Canada.

Peruana containeth the Southerne part of America, and com-  
prehends 1 Catilia del Oro, 2 Guiana, 3 Peru, 4 Bratlie, 5  
Chili, 6 Chica, 7 Patagones.

This part is in compasse 1700 miles, being bounded on the  
North by that forernamed Isthmus, with which it is joyved to  
Mexicana, lying East against the Ethiopic Ocean: Westward  
the Pacificke sea, or Mer del Zur, prestes upon it: beneath  
Southward the straits of Magellan limit it. Herein are these Ri-  
vers of note, Orenoque, Marganno, or the River of Amazons,  
and the River of Plate.

The Ilands of America are, Salomons Iles, which be many in  
number, & Turbarones, or the unfortunate Iles, all situate in the  
Pacificke sea, There lie in Mar del Norte, Terra nova, or Newfound  
Land, Bacaleos, Trinidad, Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola, hat was  
first discovered by Columbus, the Lure is 40. in number, the  
Summer Ilands, or Bermudas, Smiths Iles, and divers other.

Are to be sold by Tho: Jenner at the Exchange doore in  
Cornhill, 1601.